

The New Era.

DEVOTED TO NEWS, POLITICS, AGRICULTURE, SCIENCE, AND AMUSEMENT.

VOL. III. NEWMARKET, C. W., FRIDAY, OCTOBER 13, 1854. NO. 36.

BUSINESS DIRECTORY.

JOHN MCNAB,
Barrister and Attorney,
NOTARY PUBLIC, &c.,
[Opposite] Church Street, Toronto.

F. A. WATNEY & CO.,
Flour Dealers,
Toronto Street, (opposite the Post Office).

They will either purchase Flour sent to this place, or will store and sell to others for a moderate commission.
Toronto, July 10th, 1854.

JOHN T. STOKES,
ARCHITECT AND BUILDER,
BRATTON, C. W.

DR. J. HACKETT,
Physician, Surgeon & Accoucheur,
NEWMARKET, C. W.

Residence, Next door to the Temperance Hotel.
February 6, 1853.

J. C. BLISS,
RESPECTFULLY announces to the Public that he has taken the House of Mr. James Moseley, Aurora, where he will carry on the

TAILORING BUSINESS
in all its branches. He returns thanks for past favors and solicits a share of public patronage.
December 24, 1852.

MR. NORTH RICHARDSON,
GENERAL AGENT, AND CONVEY-
ANCER, DEBTS COLLECTED,
BOOKS POSTED AND BALANCED
Office at the OLD STAND on the Hill,
Newmarket.

N. B.—Several SUPERIOR FARMS
FOR SALE.
July 30th, 1852.

AGENCY OF THE
CITY BANK MONTREAL,
HOLLAND LANDING.

DISCOUNT DAYS:
TUESDAYS AND FRIDAYS,
ARTHUR MCMASTER, AGENT
Holland Landing, Nov. 3, 1853. 1y-10

SETH ASHTON,
General Auctioneer
For Whitechurch and Adjoining Townships.

PARTIES desiring to secure his services can make application either personally or by letter, (post-paid) to the New Era Office, Newmarket.
Newmarket, May 4, 1851. 6m13

J. SAXTON,
WATCH AND CLOCK MAKER,
MAIN STREET, NEWMARKET.

ALL kinds of Watches, Clocks, Musical Boxes, Jewelry, &c., Silver Ware made and repaired to order, and Warranted.
Newmarket, September 9, 1853. 1c-32

THOMAS PYNE, M. D.,
Physician, Surgeon, Accoucheur, &c. &c.,
of Dublin Ireland.

Residence on the Hill, Newmarket.
May 6th, 1853.

R. MOORE,
SOLICITOR, ATTORNEY, CONVEYANCER, &c.,
OFFICE—IN THE NEW COURT HOUSE, NEXT TO THE
COUNTY COURSE OFFICE,
TORONTO.

Toronto, Feb. 17, 1851.

R. C. McMULLEN,
NOTARY PUBLIC, Conveyancer, House,
Land, General Commission, Division Court
Agent, Auctioneer, Broker &c. Secretary and
Treasurer to the Home District Building Society.
Commissioner and Auctioneer,
Church-st., Toronto, July 5, 1853. 1y-23

JOHN R. JONES,
Attorney-at-Law, Solicitor in
CHANCERY, CONVEYANCER, &c. &c. &c.
Office in Elgin Buildings, corner of Yonge
and Adelaide Streets, Toronto. 23 1y

Messrs. FORD & GROVER,
COLLECTING PHYSICIANS,
NEWMARKET.

KEEP constantly on hand a variety of Medicines,
of their own compound, adapted to the various
diseases incident to the changeable climate in which
we live. Also, the

Celebrated American Oil,
For the cure of Rheumatism, Cancers, Tumors,
Old Sores, Scald Head, Erysipelas, Salt Rheum,
Cuts, Burns, Bruises, &c.; together with a general
assortment of approved Patent Medicines. Prompt
attention to all who may favor us with a call.

ADVICE AT THE OFFICE GRATIS.
Newmarket, April 7th, 1851. 1c-9

Newmarket Iron Foundry.
JAMES ALLAN begs to return thanks for
past favors, and to intimate that he is pre-
pared to cast STOVES, SUGAR KETTLES,
MACHINE CASTINGS, and other articles
usually required in his line of business.

A number of SUGAR KETTLES,
STOVES, and PLOUGHS, on hand for sale.
Newmarket, February 10th 1851. 1c-4

Millinery! Millinery!
JUST received a splendid lot of choice variety of
FASHIONABLE and LONDON FASHIONS of
CAPES, BONNETS, &c.
At the Millinery Establishment, adjoining the Post
Office.

ELLEN MCQUIRE,
Newmarket, May 4, 1851. 1c-4

POETRY.

Remembrances.
BY FANNY DELL.

Oh! at the hour when evening throws
Its gathering shadows o'er vale and hill,
While half the scene in twilight glows,
And half in sunlight glories still,
The thought of all that I have known,
And hope and fear on life's long way—
Remembrances of joy and pain,
Come mingled with the close of day.

The distant scene of youth's bright dream,
The smiling green, the rustling trees,
The murmur of the grassy stream,
The bounding of the roving deer—
The friends whose voices were no more,
Shall sweetly thrill the listening ear.
The glow that life's first vision gave,
And disappointment's pang—ah! here,
But soft o'er each reviving scene
The clustering hours of memory spread;
And smiling each dark thought between,
Hope returns, every tear we shed.
O! then, when death's dear night comes on,
And its dark shadows around us lie,
May smiling beams from memory's sun
Blend softly on thy evening sky!

LITERATURE.

The Tattler: or the Friends' Misunderstanding.
BY SYLVANUS COBB, JR.

In a small country district, where some
dozen families formed a neighborhood, there
lived, and live still, two farmers, named Long
and Chase. They were both of them good-
hearted, honest men, and had always been
excellent neighbors. One afternoon Farmer
Long was in his dooryard, engaged about
some trifling affair, and his wife stood near,
watching him.

"Ah, here comes John Cutler. Now we
shall hear the news," said Mrs. Long as she
noticed a youngish-looking, roughly-clad man
entering the yard.
"Said John Cutler was the news-teller of the
neighborhood; a sort of meddling busybody,
who never actually premeditated any injury to
his neighbors, but who yet had a great fondness
for attending to everybody's business but his
own—a class of people very often met with,
and who are a pest to any society where they
may take up their quarters."

Mr. Long greeted the new comer kindly, and
the usual amount of common-place conversa-
tion was gone through with respecting the state
of the crops, stock, weather, &c.

"By the way," observed Cutler, as the
conversation began to flag, "what do you sup-
pose Chase says about it?"

"I don't know, Mr. Long," rather indiffer-
ently returned Mr. Long.
"Was't no good, any way," continued the
news-teller.

Mr. Long slightly raised his eye-brows and
discontinued his work.

"Neighbor Chase could have said no evil
thing of me," he remarked, but yet with a
shade of doubt in his manner.

"I should like to know what he said," spoke
Mrs. Long.

"Well," returned Cutler, with a sort of
low chuckle, as though he highly prized the
information he was about to communicate,
"Chase says you are a fool."

"Says what?"

"That you are a fool."

"Did my neighbor say that of me?" asked
Long, in a voice made tremulous by sudden
excitement.

"Yes—and that ain't all he said neither."
He said you were bringing up your children
to be fools, too."

"Who did he tell this to?"

"O, there were half a dozen there when he
said it. Smith was there, and so was Tim
Shute, and Richardson, and young Jim Pool.
I shouldn't have thought he would have said
so before so many."

"I shouldn't have thought he would have
said so at all," uttered Long.

"Mr. Chase had better mind his own busi-
ness, I should say," exclaimed Mrs. Long.

"My children fools! I should like to ask
him what his children are. My children don't
steal and lie, I'd like to have him understand
that."

"Hush, wife," interrupted the farmer.

"Well, they did steal our apples, and then
lied about it. You know they did."

"Yes—I know Chase's children are no bet-
ter than they should be; and I must say that
he is a different man from what I thought him.
If this is the way he is going to talk, he had
better pack up his things and move off."

he had told of some half dozen items of news
that had transpired at the village.

"Some things about him are curious," re-
turned Chase; "but he is a good neighbor and
an excellent man."

"Ah, you don't know everything," said
Cutler, in a mysterious manner.

"Don't know everything? Why, what has
happened now?"

"Why, Long told me the other day, that
you wasn't any better than you should be, and
that you'd better pack up and move off."

"Long didn't say such a thing as that."

"Yes, he did, though; and what's more,
my wife didn't keep her mouth shut neither."

"What did she say?" asked Mrs. Chase.

"She said that you— But I don't
know as I ought to tell of it, though."

"Yes, yes—if she said anything about us
we should like to know it."

"Well, if I tell you, you won't say anything
about it to them."

"No."

"Because, you see, I don't want to be the
means of making disturbances between neigh-
bors. Well, Mrs. Long told me that your
children would steal and lie; and Mr. Long
said so, too."

"Well, I do declare!" uttered Mrs. Chase,
dropping her knitting-work, and holding her
hands up in indignant astonishment.

"If they said such things as that, then I
have been very much deceived in them," said
Mr. Chase.

"They did say so."

"Mrs. Long had better look at home,"
should think," rather tartly suggested the
offended woman.

"My children did once take some of neigh-
bor Long's fruit without leave, and I punished
them for it, but I would not have believed
that he could have spoken of it in that man-
ner," said Chase.

"And then to think that he should have
spoken so of you, too," added his wife. "I
declare, I'd never speak to him again as long
as I lived. I'll never speak to Mrs. Long
again."

"You mustn't blame me for telling you of
it, now," said Cutler; for I thought you'd
like to know it."

"I'm glad you did tell me," returned Mr.
Chase, "for now I shall know how to treat
the man who talks thus behind my back."

The shower at length passed over, and John
Cutler took his departure. He had relieved
himself of a load that had sat heavily on his
mind, and he felt quite contented. A thing
with him untold was a load he could not bear.

Mr. Chase and his wife talked long and ear-
nestly about the injustice of their neighbor,
and they felt grieved and unhappy. They
thought no doubt that all they had heard was
true, and they allowed themselves to base their
opinions and course of action upon it.

On the next Sabbath the two neighbors and
their families met at church, but they met and
passed each other without a word of greet-
ing or recognition, only looking wrath and angry.

The season of worship on that day was not
enjoyed by them as was their wont. The
words of the sacred teacher fell upon them
without the usual soothing, healthy power, for
their hearts were rankling with passion and ill
feeling. They both endeavored to feel indif-
ferent, and each thought to treat with contempt
what he considered the meanness of the other,
but it could not be so. They had been too
long neighbors, and too close and kind had
been their friendship, to admit of their feeling
otherwise than miserable and unhappy.

When the meeting was over, they avoided
each other, and the wives hung down their
heads to hide their feelings.

Continued on the fourth page.

COLONIAL.
Mr. McDonald's Speech.—Debate on the
Address.

Friday, Sept. 15th, 1854.
Mr. McDonald (Glengary) commenced
by expressing his regret that the honorable
member for Peterboro had thought proper, in
discussing a grave constitutional question, to
refer to the "unfortunate occurrence" of
1837. It was peculiarly inappropriate for
that honorable gentleman, in view of his present
associations, to make such a reference.

He ought to have remembered that by doing
so he was wounding the feelings not only of
the honorable gentleman who was the head
and front of the party with which he had re-
cently combined, but of a far larger number
of gentlemen on his own side of the House
than on the opposition benches. (Hear, hear.)

He (Mr. McD.) hoped there would be an
end of these everlasting references to those
events. They could accomplish no good,
and it was time they had done with them.
What had the country seen? [He had seen
the honorable member for Norfolk (Dr. Rolph),
who had been the object of attack to-night,
returning to this country under the amnesty
granted by the Queen to him and others; and
pursuing his profession quietly and peaceably
with honor to himself and benefit to his fellow
citizens. They had seen the prime minister
of a government that had broken to pieces by
its own unpopularity seeking an alliance with
that honorable gentleman because his name
was venerated by the Reformers of Canada
that in association with him they might still
hope to carry on the government.] (Hear,
hear.) He (Mr. McD.) knew something of the
combinations of those days. He had been
taunted the other day by the late Inspector
General with the part he took in those combi-
nations. That part he had taken under the
direction of the late Inspector General, but
he abandoned that gentleman because he was
the first to suspect him of treachery. He
left that government because public opinion
was against it, and because it had then, as
since, deceived the people and disappointed
the country. The late Inspector General
formed an alliance with the honorable member

for Norfolk, because the Reform press of the
country pointed to that gentleman as the only
individual who could guide the Reform party,
and because he hoped by such an alliance to
be able to carry on the government; that al-
liance carried strength for a time only. The
high-handed acts of the late Inspector General
brought disgrace on the administration, and it
was then that the latter endeavored to dispose
of that venerable and learned gentleman as
treacherously as he had disposed of others.

An important constituency had returned to
Parliament the honorable member for Nor-
folk, and another gentleman who also figured
prominently in the scenes which had been re-
ferred to. Were the people to be constantly
insulted for their choice of Representatives?

When Mr. Mackenzie returned to Canada in
1849, he was elected to Parliament, for the
County of Haldimand on the first vacancy that
had occurred in Upper Canada, by an over-
whelming majority, in spite of the government
influence that had been used to keep him out.

The same honorable gentleman has twice since
been re-elected, for the same country. The
people of the country repose confidence in
these gentlemen, and they ought to be per-
mitted to sit in his chamber and arouse the Council
Board of His Excellency the Governor
General without being exposed to these con-
stant taunts and insults. He was sorry, he
repeated, for the attack which had been made
on the venerable member, for, so far as he
knew, that gentleman had performed his
duties whilst in office, in a most becoming
manner. He was sorry too that the attack came
from his honorable friend from Peterboro for
he always listened to that gentleman with
pleasure, as one who generally addressed the
House in a manner indicating an extensive
acquaintance with the wants and requirements
of this great country, and the House always
benefited by his forcible arguments in the
course of the debate. But if he was com-
pelled to find fault with a portion of the
remarks of the honorable member for Peterboro
to-night, he had on the other hand, to thank
him on behalf of the opposition, for the expla-
nation he had given, and for contradicting the
statement which had been made from the
treasury benches that the new government had
promised to adopt all the measures of the late
administration. [Hear, hear.] The gen-
tleman spoke no doubt by authority. Belong-
ing as he did to neither party, he evidently
possessed to a great extent, the confidence of
both. He was sure the gentleman had reliable
information or he would not have made the
explanation they had listened to to-night. He
would not have spoken as he had done, unless
he had known that the conservative part of
the administration would repudiate some of
the measures of the late administration, whatever
they might do with regard to others. [Hear,
hear.] Thus then, the conservative party,
thought the member for Peterboro, repudiated
the assertion made the other night by the
Att'y General East; and repeated by the hon-
orable member for Laprairie [Mr. Loranger],
who declared, in speaking of the combination,
that he could not receive it with enthusiasm,
but that he acquiesced in it because it adopted
the views, sentiments and measures of the
late administration. [Hear, hear.] He
(Mr. McD.) had thought there was something
significant in the silence maintained by the
party to which Sir Allen McNab belonged.

They sat by in silence and heard the state-
ment made without contradicting it, that they
had pledged themselves to make such an un-
exampled sacrifice. But to-night the honora-
ble member for Peterboro rose and stated in
their behalf that they did not acquiesce in the
statement which had been made in the House.

He (Mr. McD.) asked reformers to pause
and consider whether they had not been sold.
He had not the slightest hesitation in express-
ing his solemn conviction that they had been
treacherously sold, and he would proceed to
state the views he entertained of the combina-
tion and the result which were to follow from
it. Responsible government was never de-
signed to accomplish what they had recently
witnessed. It was never intended that res-
ponsible government should be made the means
of continuing in office, men who had avowedly
and unquestionably lost the confidence of the
country. They should remain in office only
just as long as they retained the confidence of
the country, and resign their places to others
just so soon as they lost that confidence. But
what had they lately witnessed? Before the
late dissolution of Parliament there were un-
equivocal marks of dissatisfaction in the Reform
ranks at the dilatoriness of those in power in
reference to the great measures which the
country demanded. Well, the House met af-
ter an adjournment of a year, and amend-
ments to the address hostile to the adminis-
tration were adopted. Charges of a very serious
nature were brought against the administration.
The honorable member for Kingston (Mr.
Macdonald), who had now gone over to the
other side, and was to be the administration
leader, stood up in his place in this House,
and declares that the administration, then in
power were "steeped in infamy to their very
lips," and that they were "tainted with corrup-
tion collectively and individually, both in their
public and private characters." And yet
within three months after, they found the
gentleman who made use of that language,
almost unparalleled in the annals of parliament,
amalgamating with the administration which
he thus denounced! [Hear, hear.] Could
anything happen which would have taken the
people more by surprise? He (Mr. McD.)
knew nothing of the charges which were made
at that time, and since. He was not prepared
to endorse or participate in them. But they
were made, and made not only by the press,
but on the floor of Parliament. Well the late
Inspector General returned from England after
the pompous parade of a public dinner; and
as soon as he met the assembled wisdom of
Canada, they told him they had no confidence
in him. What did he then do? Did he re-
sign, and give the Governor General an oppor-
tunity to send for Sir Allen McNab? There

might have been some justification for it at
that time, because, Sir Allen's party were
numerically stronger in proportion than
now. But no, he dissolved Parliament in or-
der, as it was said, to still investigation into
the charges which had been made against him,
in the hope that the government interference
and intimidation of the most disgraceful kind,
such as was said to have been practised in the
county of Missisquoi, and elsewhere, the Gov-
ernment might ensure the return of a sufficient
number of their adherents to clear them from
these charges. They failed in that, and then
it was to have been expected that they would
have come into the House and pursued the
manly, open, constitutional course pointed out
by the honorable member for Norfolk. Instead
of that, the honorable gentleman demanded
that an enquiry against them should be stifled,
banded together with the opposition who had
made these charges against them—men who,
from their first entrance into public life, had
been opposed to all those measures which were
dear to the Reform party. It was into the
hands of such men that the affairs of the
country were confided by the late Inspector
General—an individual who had risen to his
present political position, aye, to influence on
the shoulder of the Reform party and who
owed everything to that party. [Hear, hear.]
This administration was formed at the bid-
ding of the late Inspector General, and only
existed at his pleasure; he had only to with-
draw the support of his Upper Canada
friends, and where would the administration
be? Who could have supposed that, the
time would have ever arrived when the gal-
lant knight from Hamilton would seek an
alliance with the Hon. member for Kennebec,
and that his government rested solely on that
support? In a course like this, the Ins-
pector General was sustained by some of those
from Upper Canada, who belonged to the old
Reform party—men who would have been
indignantly rejected by the people, had they
dared to breathe his name at the polls, but
who came down here and followed his lead
after he had confessedly lost the confidence
of the country. Was such an adminis-
tration to be tolerated by the people of this
country, under a system of Responsible
Government?—Ought an administration to
exist for a day because certain measures
are said to be in jeopardy? If such be the
plea, dishonest politicians can retain power
as at present, whilst actually representing
the minority. Were the patronage and
power of the government to be thus placed
indirectly into the hands of a man who
did not possess the confidence of the people?
Mr. McDonald then contended that the prin-
ciple which Reformers so ardently desired to
see established in our constitutional system,
viz., that the Government should be carried
on by men who had the confidence of the ma-
jority, and in whom faith and reliance could be
reposed, had been most shamefully violated,
by the recent movement on the part of those
who, as it is notoriously known, do not re-
present the feelings and wishes of the people,
though, perchance, on the floor of the House
they may count upon a majority. It was said
that he (Mr. McD.) was a disappointed man,
and that he opposed the combination because
he had no share in it himself. All he could
say in reply to this was that he had had the
honor of a seat in that House for nearly four-
teen years, and that he defied any Government
or combination to say that he ever truckled to
it, ever offered his services or demanded to
form any part of any administration. If he
would have truckled to the administration in
the present crisis, there was no saying how
matters might not have been accommodated;
but whenever he was approached on the sub-
ject, he peremptorily declined to have anything
to do with an administration in which he had
no confidence, and which had forfeited the con-
fidence of the country. Gentlemen on the
other side said that they came here pledged to
procure certain great measures, but it was
supposed by the people who elected them that
those measures were to be carried and the
credit of them usurped by Sir Allen McNab
and his party? Threats were thrown out that
if they refused to support the present admin-
istration there must be a new election. He,
for one, was perfectly willing to go before the
country, because he felt confident that even if
they succeeded in carrying a bill for the set-
tlement of the Reserves question with the
present administration, all the other great
measures in which the people of the Province
were interested would be thrown aside. He
was convinced that this unholy alliance would
have a most mischievous effect upon those great
questions. The Conservative party had com-
bined with the late administration upon that
one question of the Reserves, and no other—
The next great question that came up would
lead to the difference of opinion, and then an
appeal to the country would become necessary.
Let not those Reformers who had aided the
late Inspector General in this unholy alliance,
and who still cling to him, expect that in the
event of a new election their Conservative
allies in their respective counties would elect
them in preference to Conservatives. If they
expected anything of that kind they would find
themselves mightily mistaken. The Conserva-
tives would tell them they had deceived their
own party, and were no longer to be trusted.
Nobody questioned that there were a sufficient
number of Reform members in the House to
have formed an administration; because at
most, the Conservatives only number 25 out
of 130. Was it not then the duty of the late
Inspector General to have made every effort to
have healed the breaches in his own party, in-
stead of throwing himself into the arms of the
very antipodes of that party? [Ironical cries
of hear, hear.] But that would not suit the
late Inspector General's views. Determined,
indeed, was he to punish the Reformers of
Canada, because, forsooth, certain members
refused to be dragged by him into the meshes
of political turpitude. That gentleman had
now actually more power and patronage at his
command than when he sat on the treasury

benches. [Hear, hear.] The new adminis-
tration depended entirely for its existence on
his support; and consequently, all these charges
of Railroad speculations, Grand Trunk con-
tracts, and other jobs, would of course be
bushed up. [Hear, hear.] No one could
question that. The President of the Grand
Trunk Railway, who had never been elected
by a constituency, had been made Speaker of
the Legislative Council; and every member
of this House who had had anything to do
with Railroad matters, had joined the late In-
spector General in supporting the combination.

Mr. GALT—(laughing)—No, not every one.
(Loud cries of hear, hear, from the ministerial
benches.)

Mr. McDonald was referring now to Upper
Canada—that section of the Province to
which the Inspector General more particularly
alluded. When Messrs. Baldwin and La-
fontaine retired from office, the late Ins-
pector General took shelter under the wing of the
hon. member for Norfolk (Dr. Rolph). He
went to the County of Oxford with a letter of
recommendation from that gentleman in his
pocket, but even that scarcely sufficed to keep
up his tottering popularity. But at that time,
a movement was made in reference to rail-
roads. The late Inspector General went to
England, and they all recollected his manly
letter to the then Colonial Secretary. But
they all knew that but for that railroad agita-
tion of those days, the administration could
not have kept its position, even till the meet-
ing of the last parliament. It had been said
that the present combination was the only one
that could have been successfully made, and
the independent Reformers of Upper Canada
had been charged with allying themselves with
what was popularly termed the Rouge party
of Lower Canada. It was admitted that that
party embraced a considerable portion of the
talent of Lower Canada, and what were the
principles upon which they stood? The able
representative of Montreal (Mr. Dorion) told
the House the other day, that they sought for
nothing that could not be obtained under the
working of our present constitution. He
(Mr. McD.) for one could have no objection
to a general alliance with that party, judging
them by their declaration in this House, that
they sought no reform by means of violence
or bloodshed, but by the legitimate operation
of the wishes of the people. (Ecoute, ecoute,
from the Rouge party.) All attempts that
had been made to resist or keep down public
opinion in this country had failed. It would
rise in spite of all such efforts, and sweep, like
a spring freshet, every obstacle from before it.
[Hear, hear.] He was not ashamed to avow
that he was with the Rouge party on the main
points, though he might differ with them as to
time and details, and he believed that they
would find many supporters throughout the
country when their principles were clearly un-
derstood, and when it was known that they
sought to carry out those principles within the
bounds of the constitution. The hon. member
for Sherbrooke (Mr. Galt) had stated in the
course of the debate, that the dissatisfaction
on the part of Reformers with the late admin-
istration, was owing to the Conservative ten-
dencies of the Lower Canadian section of it.
This he (Mr. McD.) denied in positive terms.
That dissatisfaction was owing to the dilatori-
ness and the deceptions practiced by the Up-
per Canada section of the Cabinet. Mr. Mc-
Donald then went on to combat the assertion
that the Conservatives of Upper Canada were
the natural allies of the Lower Canadians, and
quoted in support of his position the resolu-
tions adopted by the Tory Legislature of Up-
per Canada in 1839, setting forth the condi-
tions on which they would consent to fraternize
and unite with the Lower Canadians. One of
these conditions was, that in apportioning
representation in the House of Assembly of the
United Provinces, Lower Canada, with 600,
000 inhabitants, should have 50 representa-
tives; whilst Upper Canada, with 407,000
inhabitants, should have 64 representatives.—
Another condition was, that the English lan-
guage only should be used in the Legislature,
courts of justice, and so forth. These (he
continued) were those Tories whom his hon.
friend from Montmorency (Mr. Cauchon) de-
lighted to honor, and to whom he had adhered
for the last four years with a steadiness worthy
of a better cause. [Laughter.] He was
sorry his friend had been over-looked in the
combination. [Hear, hear.]

The hon. member then read from Lord
Durham's report, to show that the proceedings
there charged against the old "Family Com-
pact" were precisely similar to the proceed-
ings of the late administration, though pro-
fessing to act under a responsible system. He
concluded by declaring, that if such combina-
tions as these, placing the power and patronage
of the government in the hands of a minority,
who did not possess the confidence of the
country, were to be the fruits of responsible
government, he, for one, desired some other
form of government. [Loud cheers.]

THE NEW CABINET.—The Blora Back-
woodman thus walks into the recent coali-
tion between the Tories and the Corruption-
ists:—"Such a cabinet was never heard of
since Responsible Government existed.
With borrowed measures—borrowed support
—borrowed talents—borrowed eloquence—
it has not a single claim in the confidence of
the country. Dincks with his reduced tail,
may promise them support; Morin may con-
sent to tolerate it, and bolster it up by his
presence; Spence may sell himself for its
salvation; but the people and their represen-
tatives cannot tolerate it even for a brief
period. Who can believe that McNab will
honestly secularize the Reserves? Who can
think the commercial interests of the
country safe in the hands of a blundering
Caley? Who can have faith in slippery
Macdonald? Canada is fifty years ahead
of 1838, and Toryism can never again hold
the reins, even if decking its wolfish form,
and propensities in Reform apparel.

Now Advertisements.
Auction Sale—S. Trent.
Cabinet Wareroom—J. Bradford.
Cattle—J. C. & N. A. Gamble.
List of Dealers—Wm. Roe.
New Store—H. Hughes.
List of Dealers—H. Wheeler.
Carpenter's Men.
List of Dealers—G. Dean.
Farm for Sale—R. W. Cleland.

Parties favoring us with their Advertisements would much oblige by sending them in by 12 o'clock on Thursday, as the paper is invariably put to press on Tuesday evening.

The New Era.
Newmarket, Friday, October 13th, 1854.

Legislative Council, Bill.

As this Bill affects very materially, in many respects, from the Bill proposed by the late Administration, we deem it expedient to lay a synopsis before our readers:

Section 1, repeals certain sections of the Imperial Act, in order to allow this one to take effect; and also makes a provision that the present members of the *Honorable Body* may sit for life, without an election.

Section 2, allows present members the privilege of resigning; and also any elected members; after which a new election shall take place, to fill the vacancy.

Section 3, provides that the Legislative Council shall, from and after the date of the return of the first Election of twenty Members, in the manner hereinafter prescribed, be composed of the persons who shall be Members of the Legislative Council at the time of the passing of this Act (hereinafter called "Present Members,"), subject to the provisions hereinafter made as to Members appointed after the first day of January, one thousand eight hundred and fifty-four; and also of Members to be elected, one half for Upper Canada and one half for Lower Canada, the total number of Elective Members being sixty; and one such Member being elected for each of the six Electoral Districts into which this Province is divided for that purpose: Provided always, that (unless after a dissolution of the said Legislative Council as hereinafter provided) twenty Members only shall be elected at the first Election, which is to take place under the provisions of this Act, twenty other Members only at the Election which shall take place two years thereafter, and twenty other Members at the Election which shall take place four years thereafter: Provided also, that the present Members, who shall have been appointed after the first day of January, one thousand eight hundred and fifty-four, shall cease to be Members of the said Legislative Council, at the end of two years after the day of the return to the Writs for the first Election of twenty Members; but they may be elected at the Election which then take place, or at any other Election.

Section 4 fixes the time each member shall be elected for, at 6 years; unless the party elected chooses to vacate before that time.—Twenty are to be elected at once and twenty more in two and four years. In case of any member vacating his seat, a new election shall take place in the electoral district for which that person was the representative.

Section 5 provides that all persons qualified to vote at elections of members of the Legislative Assembly, may vote for members of the Legislative Council; and also provides that all Election Laws relative to members of the Assembly shall apply to elections of members of the Council. It also provides as to the days of the return of the Writs, and the day of the retirement of the elected Members. The Governor has the power of appointing the Returning Officer. In Upper Canada, Township Clerks to act as Deputy Returning Officers. No man can be a candidate unless he owns real estate to the value of £1000.

Section 6 shows how the Election Laws hereby extended shall be construed, in applying them to members of the Legislative Council, and makes special provisions as to certain returns from Electoral Districts.

Section 7 compels an elected member, after he has sent in his resignation, to sit until the day of the return of the writ for the election of another Member in his place.

Section 8 makes provision for the alteration, when requisite, of the forms in election laws and indentures. Members are to be elected to the Council under the same laws as Assembly-men are now chosen.

Section 9 provides, that no person shall be qualified to be elected as a member of the said Legislative Council, or to "sit as an elected Member thereof, unless he be a subject of Her Majesty by birth or naturalization, of the full age of thirty years, and a stated resident of this Province, nor unless he shall have been previously to such Election, a Member of the Legislative Council of Upper or of Lower Canada or of Canada, or a Member of the Legislative Assembly of Upper or of Lower Canada or of Canada, or shall be possessed to his own use and benefit of real property situated in Canada held in free and common socage, or *en fief* or *en route* or *franc aleu*, of the value of one thousand pounds currency, over and above all rents, mortgages, charges and incumbrances charged upon or due and payable out of or affecting the same." It also provides that the declaration shall take place, the same as at an election of a member for the Legislature at the present time.

Section 10 relates to cases of false declarations. A Returning Officer guilty of making a false return may have legal proceedings instituted against him for corrupt perjury.

Section 11 provides that if any member of the Council shall become bankrupt, or take the benefit of any law relating to insolvent debtors, or become a public defaulter, or be

attained of treason, or convicted of felony or of any infamous crime, his seat shall become vacant.

Section 12 enacts that every person who shall be disqualified by law to be elected or to sit as a Member of the Legislative Assembly, shall be disqualified to sit in the Council; and whenever any member of the Council accepts an office under Government that would disqualify him to sit in the Assembly, it will also disqualify him from sitting in the Council; he can, however, return to his constituents and be re-elected, provided the office was not one that would prevent his taking a seat in the Assembly.

Section 13 enacts that persons elected to the one House, cannot sit members elected to the other.

Section 14 shows how Members of the Legislative Council may vacate their seats by resignation; it also provides that no member shall resign while his election is controverted, or while it remains liable to be controverted, for any other cause, than bribery or corruption.

Section 15 provides how the elections shall be held, and extends the power of the Speaker of the Legislative Council to the same extent as the Speaker of the Assembly.

Section 16 defines the extent of the authority of the Returning Officers, and provides that in case a poll is demanded in an electoral district, it shall be opened in all the Townships the same as for a member of the Assembly; and also provides that in case of an election the Deputy Returning Officers are to be furnished with a list of voters, or some document for ascertaining the persons entitled to vote.

Section 17 provides that neither the expiration of the period for which any "Legislative Assembly is to continue, nor the dissolution of any Legislative Assembly, shall *ipso facto* affect the continuance of the Legislative Council for the time being; but it shall be lawful for the Governor to dissolve the Legislative Council and the Legislative Assembly, or either of them, separately from the other, in like manner as he may now dissolve the Legislative Assembly; and after any such dissolution, it shall be lawful for the Governor by an instrument or instruments under the Great Seal thereof, to summon and call together a Legislative Council and a Legislative Assembly in and for this Province, or a Legislative Council only or a Legislative Assembly only, as the case may require; but no session of the Parliament or Legislature shall be held unless there be both a Legislative Council and a Legislative Assembly then legally summoned and called together; and any such dissolution of the Legislative Council shall vacate the Seat of every Member thereof except the present Members; and new Writs shall issue for the Election of Members of the Legislative Council for all the Electoral Districts, in like manner and under like provisions as after the dissolution of the Legislative Assembly new Writs are to issue for the Election of Members thereof." It also provides that the Legislative Council shall not be dissolved unless they refuse for two successive sessions to reject a measure of the Assembly.

Section 18 gives exclusive power to the Legislative Council for hearing, trying and adjudicating upon impeachments preferred by the Assembly against public functionaries in the Province.

Section 19 provides that controverted elections shall be tried, the same as those in the Assembly are tried now.

Section 20 gives power to the Council for the election of their own Speaker; and when elected shall hold office until removed or shall cease to be a member; but the vacating of the Seat of such Speaker by lapse of time and his re-election without interruption, shall not cause his said office of Speaker to be vacated.

Section 21 provides for the repealing of the Imperial Act, requiring a property qualification for Members of the Legislative Assembly, with so much of the Statutes of the Province as relates thereto.

Section 22 makes provision for the mode of determining by Ballot, the order in which the Electoral Districts in each section of the Province shall become entitled to return Members to the Legislative Council.

Section 23 provides the mode of determining the order in which the members for Electoral Districts in each section, shall vacate their seats after a dissolution.

Section 24 enacts that, copies of Lists of Electoral Districts, in the order in which they were ballotted, shall be certified by the Speaker and furnished to the Governor, who shall thereupon, and without further notice, have full authority to issue Writs of Election at the proper times according to the provisions of the act, but if any seat shall be vacated otherwise than by lapse of time as aforesaid and a Writ of Election is to be issued in consequence of such vacancy, notice thereof shall be given to the Clerk of the Crown in Chancery, and the Writ of Election shall thereupon issue, in like manner *mutatis mutandis* as in cases of vacancies occurring in the Legislative Assembly.

Section 25 interprets certain expressions in the foregoing Bill.

On the first page of to-day's issue we publish the Speech of the Hon. Member for Gloucester, Mr. J. S. McDONALD, made during the debate on the address. Clear, conclusive and satisfactory reasons are given for opposing the present Government, and also for working the party termed *Rogues*. It would be well for fault-finders to carefully read over this speech, and inwardly digest the comprehensive, practical inferences, that may be drawn from it.

Prophecy Fulfilled.

The truthfulness of the remarks we made last week, in reference to the Coalition, may be seen by taking a cursory glance at the synopsis of the new Legislative Council Bill, introduced by Mr. Morin on the 27th ult., which appears elsewhere in to-day's issue. Just as we anticipated, it does not carry out in detail the principles advocated by the Reform Party; and comes far short of meeting the demands of the country. In the first place a great blunder is committed in allowing the present members of the Council to retain their seats for life. Hincks's Bill, making them all go out in four years, was far preferable. According to its provisions, the people of Upper and Lower Canada may elect twenty Representatives to that Honorable Council; but the 35 old fogies that now compose that body may thwart the people's wishes, and as usual, veto any good progressive measure. The toleration of such a system of things is abominable.

The next objection is in reference to the Electoral Districts. Thirty from Upper and thirty from Lower Canada are to be elected; and although Upper Canada has by far the largest population, and much more rapidly increasing, yet we are only allowed to send the same number of Representatives. Supposing Upper Canada to increase in the same proportion from 1851 to 1861, as it did from 1841 to 1851, its population will then amount to nearly 2,000,000; while Lower Canada will only have increased to about 1,200,000. Now, is it fair—is it just—is it equitable that we in Upper Canada should only have the same number of Representatives, with a population of 2,000,000, as they in Lower Canada with only a population of little over a 1,000,000? It cannot be.

Another objection is in reference to the length of time for which a candidate is elected—six years. Four years is plenty; and then the temptations, by which they are surrounded, will not be so strong, neither will Government be in a position to exert the same influence, and thus lead them by a sort of hallucination. Six years is altogether too long, and will have a tendency to defeat the grand object contemplated in the establishment of the elective principle. Such measures as these should be introduced and carry out in detail principles that will benefit the country, and not be made the stepping-stone to opulence and wealth, or serve the base designs of political demagogues.

We next object to it in consequence of the high figure of the property qualification. No man can be a candidate unless he owns real property to the value of £1000;—no matter how educated—how intelligent—how capable. Truly this is a wonderful age, when houses and lands can qualify a man to sit in the highest councils in the country and makes laws for the government of the people, although he may not be able to write his own name twice the same! Yes, we are a progressive people, truly!

Another stupid provision provides that a candidate must at least, be thirty years old. No Electoral District can now choose a man to be their Representative, let him be never so rich—never so well qualified, unless one score and ten years have gone over his head. This is progression on the backward track. We always said McNab and Caley belonged to the retrograde school, and here we have it exemplified to a demonstration. Never were honest Reformers more completely sold, then, by building up hopes on the present nondescript Administration; the truth is, they are behind the age, and the sooner we can get rid of them the better it will be for Canada. If the Clergy Reserve Bill contains as many blunders and leaves room for as many objections as this Bill, we venture to predict the Ministry will be foiled in their attempt to make the Assembly swallow the dose. By that time perhaps Canada will have another head (Sir E. Head), and front, and we should not be surprised if another election—the people are rich, they can pay the piper; but eventually Ministers will find—

"Jordan a hard road to travel."

They will have to answer for these things at the hustings; and they may depend upon it; a jury of the people of Upper Canada will find a true Bill against them. Certain localities may favor them; but the country generally will thwart their ambitious expectations.

Ministers have succeeded in obtaining an adjournment of the House for ten days in order to have a pleasure excursion. There is plenty of money in the big chest now, and they seem determined to take the benefit of it. Thus we go.

We learn by the Toronto papers that His Honor the Chancellor gave his judgment in the £10,000 job on Monday last. The evidence is summed up at great length. Mr. Bowes is ordered to pay £5,000, that being his share of the spoils, to the City of Toronto. It is said that a similar action will now be instituted against Mr. Hincks.

"The News Bag."—The first number of DOUGLAS J. JEROME'S "News Bag," advertised in our columns a short time ago, has been received. Its mechanical appearance is good; and the variety and quality of the selections carry out fully the expectations excited and raised by the prospectus. We have no doubt if the succeeding numbers display as much taste and talent as the one before us, it will shortly become a welcome visitor to numerous friends in western Canada.

The North York Branch Agricultural Society hold their Fall Show in Newmarket, on Wednesday next the 18th inst. We beg to remind the Directors of the meeting, on the morning of the Show. An auction sale will take place at the close of the exhibition, of stock and produce, in order to give farmers the chance of a change in stock and seed. We understand that Sawyer, Trent, Esq., proposes disposing of several fine sheep and lambs on that day, both imported, and of his own raising. A number of the butchers from Toronto expect to be present, with a view to purchase all the marketable stock.

WEST GYLLIMBURY, SHOW.—We had the pleasure, thanks to the kindness of others for taking us, of attending the above Society's Fall Show of Stock, Implements and Produce. The entries were not numerous, but a large number of people were assembled. The Sheep exhibited were good, and when we have said this, we say all for stock. The potatoes and roots of nearly all kinds were good; and the Ploughs were a credit to their makers. We heard a good deal of complaint against the Judge for awarding the first prize to Mr. Vassett of Bradford, for Carriage Harness. In this class two entries were made, Mr. Vassett of Bradford and Mr. Wisner of Newmarket. The Harness made by Bradford was only valued at £10; while Mr. Wisner's sold for the grand £16 5s.

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BY TELEGRAPH.

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Mr. Young introduced a bill to regulate the inspection of Pot and Pearl Ashes in Montreal. Poulin introduced a bill to incorporate the College of St. Marie de Monroir.

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The House is considering the report of the Committee on Printing as the report leaves.

Arrival of the Canada.

New York, 6th October, 1854.

The Canada has arrived.

Breadstuffs, poultry, flour, advanced 2s; wheat 4s; Corn 1s 2d; sugar, supply limited. Richardson, 9s 9d; white wheat 9s 8d a 10s; Canadian, 9s 9d; red, 9s 9d a 9s. Western Canal flour, 25s 6d a 30s; extra, 30s a 31s; Philadelphia and Baltimore, 31s 6d a 32s 6d; White and yellow corn, 3s 4s a 37s. Consols, 95 1/2 a 95 1/2.

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The allied troops in the Crimea are marching on Sebastopol.

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23. And let these hands go for the education of the people, and then will young men have knowledge, and will rise to be Judges and Lawyers in the land. And will the people not be forced to go into other parts for Lawyers, who know that it is not easy to find in four years.

24. And to the Romites, and the Grogites, and all those who make gain by the sale of drinks, I would write, that ye cease from your unholy traffic. For ye have digged down the alters of domestic happiness; ye have robbed the bosom of his substance and covered the wife and her children with poverty and rage.

25. Yea, ye have digged thousands of premature graves, and ye have made the widow and the orphan to weep, as it were, tears of blood! Cease, therefore, from your unholy calling, and unite with Joseph for the Law of Maine. Then will the wife and her children, the widow and the orphan bless you, and then will the land smile with temperance and prosperity.

26. And, moreover, unto this "Hard Cases" the Scribe would write: "Turn ye also from the iniquity of your ways and learn to do well;" then will ye not be accused of doing evil unto others; neither will ye have cause to be wroth at the old man James, the disciple of Esculapius.

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The allied troops in the Crimea are marching on Sebastopol.

Odesa has been bombarded and ruined.

The Czar has sued for peace.
It is officially announced by the French and English Governments, that on the 14th 56,000 men landed without resistance at Eupatoria, and immediately marched upon Sebastopol. The transports returned to Varna for 14,000 more French.

The Russian fleet has again run into Sebastopol, and part of the allied fleet arrived off.

It was stated at Constantinople, but not confirmed, that the Czar had at the last moment acceded to terms, and a steamer was despatched to postpone landing troops, but alas! the news had not reached the fleet.

It is reported that the batteries of Odesa had been again bombarded, and Anapa and Kercha were closely blockaded.

The evacuation of Moldavia is not complete.

Guigon is recalled from Asia.

Greece makes submission to the Porte, and offers a treaty of commerce.

Spain.—Affairs unchanged.

The Belgian Ministerial crisis is over; the ministry remains the same.

The Canada brings 133 passengers, including 18 Sisters of Mercy, 11 Spokes 12th of Crimea Head. Steamer Europa—bound in, 25th, Baltic ditto.

The instruction issued to the troops at Varna on their embarkation, have been published and indicate the intention to make an immediate push on Sebastopol.

A despatch dated Varna, 22nd ult., says it has been ascertained from reliable sources that they did not oppose the landing of the allies because their entire force in the Crimea numbered only 30,000 men, besides the garrison in Sebastopol—numbering 2,000 strong. The Russians have 30,000 men and 48 guns on the heights from the Crimea to Sebastopol, and will defend this to the utmost.

The armies march on Sebastopol via Simperopol. The first encounter was anticipated to meet the allies.

Ships with troops were off the fortress of Kinburn, an island of Tenberke, doubtless with a view of intercepting Russian reinforcements for the Crimea.

The English are said to have captured a Russian dispatch steamer off Sebastopol, with important dispatches.

All the Strand Battery recently erected at Odesa, has been destroyed by the allied fleets, on the 12th.

A powder magazine exploded at Perekoep; great loss of life on the part of the Russians is reported.

No vessels of the allies were damaged, whilst the embarkation at Varna was being proceeded with—a Turkish steamer upset two gun boats and twenty Zouaves were drowned.

The fleet which left the mouth of the Danube on the 19th of September, met with a serious accident—an English and two French transports having foundered.

Since Napoleon has sent 12,000 musketeers to Scamby, Persia is menaced by the Turcomans, who have taken to the fortresses of Merp and Meicheit.

Cholera is abating in Madrid and London—1549 deaths for the week ending 16th in the latter being a decrease of over 500 on previous week.

Louis Napoleon will visit England about Christmas.

A diabolical outrage had been perpetrated in Ireland. About 500 inhabitants of Enniskillen and neighbourhood, proceeded by railway to Derry on the 15th, and had a grand Orange celebration. As they were returning, the train came in contact with a large fragment of rock near an embankment, throwing it off the track, and killing one man and injuring a large number of persons, including Lord Enniskillen. Something of the kind was anticipated, as the train was going at a very slow rate.

Arrival of the Union.

New York, Oct. 11th.

The steamer Union arrived and brings London dates to the 27th September. The Washington arrived on 23rd. The Europa came yesterday. The frigate Sandanoff left Southampton for the Baltic on the 27th. The Baltic arrived on the 27th. Everything was going on favorably with Sebastopol expedition for the allies. The actual landing place was 20 miles south of Eupatoria, only 30 miles from Sebastopol. The allies marched on the latter place on 18th September. A general engagement was expected before Sebastopol on the 20th.

The Tatar population of the Crimea sympathise with the expedition.

Menshikov advanced with troops to Berek on river Alma—there to give battle to the allies.

It is reported that the Russians had re-entered Dubrudna with 60,000 men, and would try Varna. British Government ordered bombardment of Revel before the Baltic fleet returned home.

Liverpool cotton market quite steady; sales of 2 days, 14,000 bales at previous rates. Corn market firm; a slight further advance in wheat and flour. Money market stiff.

London corn market steady; American flour firm.

The Victoria of Egypt is given orders to dispatch 10,000 troops, with corresponding artillery to take part in the war in the East.

AUSTRIA.—General Hapsburgs departed 22nd September. Emperor of Austria telegraphed him to make no impediments to the operations of the allies.

Arrival of the Europa.

Halifax, 11th Oct.

The Europa arrived at this port this morning with 3 days later news than the Union. No tidings of an engagement yet between the Allies and Russians in Crimea. Public anxiety in Liverpool was at the highest pitch when the Europa sailed—news of an engagement was being looked for at any moment. The Allies have sent a large force into the sea of Azov to intercept Russian transports.

BRITAIN.—Advanced tenders noticed by Canada continues and prices on all descriptions show an improvement on the week.

Consols closed 95 1/2

The Steamer "Arctic" Lost!

UPWARDS OF 350 PERSONS DROWNED.

New York, 11th Oct., 8-30, A. M.

The Steamer Arctic was lost off Cape Race on the 27th Sept. She came in collision with an unknown propeller. Only 32 are known to be saved. 18 arrived here.

Capt. Luce, Mrs. E. K. Collins and family are among the lost.

FURTHER PARTICULARS OF THE ARCTIC.

The Arctic came in contact with another steamer at noon on the 27th ult., about 45 miles off Cape Race, in a dense fog. The steam of the Arctic at the time was at 13 knots an hour, and the propeller had all sails set, with a strong forward wind. It was at first supposed that the Arctic had sustained little or no injury, and assistance was immediately rendered to the propeller, which was principally damaged, but it was soon discovered that the Arctic was also leaking and it gained so rapidly that the fire was soon extinguished. Every effort was then made for saving those on board the Arctic, but as four or five boats had left to render assistance to the propeller, there was only one left, which was soon filled, and a raft was hastily constructed.

A panic took possession of those on board the Arctic. They crowded for the raft and numbers reached it—others were drowned in the attempt. All this time the vessel was filling rapidly, and of a sudden she, with all on board, was engulfed in the sea. All on the raft, except one poor fellow who clung to it for 24 hours were drowned.

At 5 p. m. on the 28th the bark Huron of St. Andrews, N. B. were in sight and took those in the boat on board—sixteen of them were subsequently transferred to the ship Lebanon, and arrived at this port this morning.

New Spring Goods.

MANCHESTER LACQUER

WHOLESALE & RETAIL WAREHOUSE

WILLIAM POLLEY

WM. POLLEY

66, King Street East, Toronto,
RESPECTFULLY invited to the Citizens
of Newark and surrounding Country,
that he has now to hand his full stock of
FRESH, FASHIONABLE, STAPLE AND
FANCY DRY GOODS,
To which he invites special attention; comprising
the latest and most approved styles in the
Rich Dress Silks.

Do Twines, and Parian Wire, 688, 187 1/2
Printed Muslins and Silk Balloons, 2770, 2800
Plain and Fancy Straw Bonnets,
Plata, Brocade, and More Antiques Parables,
Bonnet Ribbons, Lace Veils, 2771, 1701
Sealed Collars, and Hat of Hosiery, 61
Musk, Scented, Flowers, 1741, 1841
Rich Cambric, Plaid, and Muslin, 1841

With a complete assortment of Hosiery and Gloves,
—all sizes—and Saratons, Persian, Muslin, Muffs,
Lace, Edgings, &c. &c. Every description of Col-
lons, Shirts, Hollands, Linens, Drills, Diminutes,
Tweeds, Dressings, Cloths, Cassimeres, Tally Dye-
nicks, Foyellings, Combedones, Carpets, &c.
Interested purchasers visiting Toronto, are re-
spectfully solicited to call and examine the Stock,
which, for quality, variety, and excellent value, is
without a parallel.

Superior Cotton Warp—all Nos.—and a prime article in Seamless Bags—warranted first quality.

Bonnets Trimmings in a Superior Manner.

TERMS CASH—NO ABATEMENT.

WILLIAM POLLEY.

Third Door West of Church St.
Chequered Warehouse, 65, King St.

Toronto, April 19, 1854.

NEW STORE
On GARBUTT HILL

THE subscriber begs to inform his friends and the public generally, that he has opened a

NEW STORE, where he will keep constantly on hand a general assortment of
DRY GOODS, GROCERIES, CROCKERY,
HARDWARE, &c.
 And as he has been enabled to purchase them at
 advantageous terms, he is prepared to sell at very
LOW PRICES FOR CASH, or short credit.
GEO. H. BACHE.

Garbutt Hill,
Newmarket, May 4, 1854.
N. B.—The Highest price paid for Butter and
Eggs.

BLACKSMITHING!

ALLAN WHITE, formerly known by the name of Charles White, begs to inform the inhabitants of NEWMARKET, and the surrounding country, that he has

COMMENCED BUSINESS

In the Shop formerly occupied by **Geo. Britt**, where he hopes by strict attention to business and moderate charges, to secure a share of public patronage.

ALLAN WHITE

NOTICE.
ALL persons in search of brilliant, durable, and light Hats, of whatever style, shape, or colour, should call at the
Manufacturer, Dept. 88, King Street, Toronto.

They will there find the largest and best assorted stock of HATS, OAKS, &c., to be found in Upper Canada. Hats of every variety, made to order, and with despatch. The most peculiar shaped heads fitted with really elegant and graceful Hairs.

N. B.—The Trade, as usual, supplied on the most liberal terms.

Hatter's Stock & Trimmings always on hand.

J. B. HOSKINS & CO.,

T. McCROSSON & CO.,
Toronto, June 23, 1854.

New Millinery Establishment,
THE MISSES MALOY
(FROM ROCHESTER),
RESPECTFULLY inform the inhabitants of

New Millinery Establishment.
Over the Store of Mr. R. Kirkpatrick, adjoining the North American Hotel, where they will be most happy to wait upon those who may favour them with orders. They have Paris, London and New York fashions, and are prepared to execute orders with neatness and despatch. 1851.

NOTICE!
ALL persons indebted to the late firm of SMITH & McMASTER are requested to take notice that all sums remaining unpaid on the first day of December next, will be handed over to the proper Authorities for collection.
ROBERT H. SMITH.

Newmarket Sept. 5th

NEW SCHOOL.

MRS. WARNER'S SCHOOL, (on Garbott Hill),
joining Dr. Payne's residence, will open on
Monday, the 4th of SEPT., at 10 o'clock, A.M.

TERMS: -

Children under 8 years, (per qn.) 106 20100
 Upwards of 8 years, (per qn.) 106 20100
 Music, (per qn.) 106 20100
 Newmarket, August 21, 1851. 25ms

longer this state of things lasted. I the unhappy parties grew. All commun-
cations between the two families was cut off,
and the children of the farmers had occasion to
the death of the other, it was with
quick, nervous steps, and without daring to
look upon one side or the other. No two
families could have been more intimate than
those of Chase and Long until the
present estrangement. Many of their tools
had been used in common, and they had
been in the habit of consulting and advising
with each other about the various affairs of
their labor. Mr. Long had a piece of land
wished to break up, but it seemed an odd
thing for him to go about it without first con-
sulting with his neighbor Chase—not that he
needed information on the subject, but that
was a departure from his usual method, and he
could not make it appear right.

Mr. Chase was in the same predicament.
Before he proceeded with his fall work he
visited to find out what his neighbor Long
intended to do; but that was out of the ques-
tion, and so both the farmers suffered on,
and moped about their respective farms with
their minds unbalanced and ill-tuned for busi-
ness.

"Betsy," said Mr. Long to his wife, as he
moved back from the supper-table, one eve-
ning, "I can't stand this any longer. I must
either see neighbor Chase and make up this
difficulty with him, or else I must move out of
the place. I can't live so."

"I'm sure I don't want to live so any longer,"
returned Mrs. Long. "Here in Mrs.
Chase's next door neighbor, and I can't visit
her nor speak with her. Lydia and I were
always good friends, and I don't see why we
mayn't be so again."

"I think we may. Some one has evidently
told Mr. Chase what we said about him and
his family, and of course it must have been
Cutler. You know we spoke rather unguarded-
ly."

"Yes, I know we did; but then we had
some occasion for it, you know."

"Perhaps we did, my wife, and mayhap,
after all, Mr. Chase did not speak as John Cut-
ler represented it. At any rate we had no right
to speak to such a man as 'Cutler' concerning
that little affair of Chase's boys taking our
apples. But the thing must be settled one
way or the other."

"And how shall we do it?"

"I'll tell you, Betsy. Let you and I put
on our things and go over there. I saw Mr.
Chase leaning over his fence this afternoon,
and looking around in my field. He looked as un-
happy as I felt, and I really believe he was
thinking of the same matter that I was."

"I'm sure, husband, I'm willing to go with
you."

"Then let's go at once."

It took Mrs. Long but a few moments to
prepare, and the couple soon started off. It
was but a few steps to the neighbor's house,
and just as they reached the garden gate they
saw Mr. Chase and his wife coming out of the
door.

"They are going away somewhere," whis-
pered Mrs. Long. "Let's go back."

"No, Betsy. We will speak to them, at
all events. We may as well break the ice
now as ever."

It had not yet grown so dark but that Mr.
and Mrs. Chase could see who it was that
approached, and they stepped beneath their
piazza. Mr. Long's heart fluttered consid-
erably as he entered the garden, but with a bold
step he walked up to the house. It required
all his power to calm his feelings, but he re-
membered the object he had in view, and he
succeeded.

"Good evening, neighbor Chase," he said,
in the same frank tone as of yore.

"Good evening, friend Long," returned
Chase, in a tone equally as kind.

"Betsy and I thought we would come up
and have a little chat with you this evening;
but if you are going out we will call at some
other time."

"Going out,—no, no, friend Long. Lydia
and I were just coming down to see you and
your wife. Come, walk in."

There was a moment of uneasy silence after
the neighbors were seated in the sitting-room,
but it was soon broken by Mr. Long.

"Neighbor Chase," he said, "I am coming
right to the point that is now nearest my heart.
There has been a disagreeable falling out be-
tween us, and I am ready to own that I have
been much to blame."

"So have I been to blame, Long, so have I.
There is no mistake about that," exclaimed
Chase, with much emphasis; "though I must
say, that I hardly know how this trouble com-
menced on your part."

"Let me tell you," said Long. "One day
Betsy and myself were in our yard, when John
Cutler came along. He stopped and told us
all the news he had found out, and then told
that you said I was a fool, and that I was
bringing my children up to be fools, too. At
first I could hardly believe him, but he assured
me that it was true, and that you made the
remark in the presence of half a dozen others.
Of course I felt hurt, and my wife, in a moment
of thoughtless indignation, threw out some-
thing about your children. I must own that I
was angry, and I am pretty sure that I said
if you were going to talk so, you had better pack
up and move. Now—"

"Hold on," interrupted Chase. "I under-
stand it all, and I must say we have both of us
been fools, now, at any rate. I remember
perfectly well the conversation to which Cutler
alluded. Let's see,—there were Uncle Smith,
Tim Shute, Richardson, young Pool and Cut-
ler. We were in my barn-yard talking, and
Smith told us that you were going to send two
of your boys West to learn a trade. 'Well,'
said I, 'if he does, he's a fool, and he'll make
fools of his boys, too.' Now perhaps such a
remark was unguarded, but yet there was no
harm in it; and you know that such things
sound very differently when they are told to us
by a second person. I made the remark to a
half joking and half serious manner, just as I
would have spoken to you if you had been
there, never thinking that it would be carried
to you, and misinterpreted by any one could be so
mean as to misrepresent me. Only a day or
two afterwards Cutler came to me and told me
all that you and your wife said about me and
my children, without giving any explanation;
and I, too, felt angry, and resolved that I
would have nothing more to do with you. I
told you, Long, that Cutler is a mean, dirty
scamp, but still you and I have both done
wrong; for if you had come to me when you
first heard that story, all would have been right
—and, on the other hand, if I had gone to you

when the matter came to me, the same pacific
and friendly spirit might have been maintained,
and word of explanation was all that was necessary
to have settled it. I have been really unhap-
py, ever since the estrangement took place,
and to-night I had resolved to, call down and
see you; but I had come to an understanding, but it
seems you got a few moments the start of me."

"You won't think any more of it, will you,
Lydia?" said Mrs. Long, as she put her hand
out towards her neighbor.

"No, indeed I won't, Betsy," quickly re-
plied Mrs. Chase, as she grasped the proffered
hand. "Let us forget what has passed, and be
friends once more."

The women both shed tears of love and
gratitude as they felt the glow of social friend-
ship renewed in their bosoms, and they felt
happier than ever before.

"It is not enough that we forget the past,"
said Mr. Long, wiping a tear from his own
eye, as he felt the warm grasp of his neighbor
Chase giving the pledge of returned confidence
and friendship, "but we must also guard against
the future; for there will always be tattlers
about, and if we allow ourselves to listen to
their idle scandle, we may again find ourselves
made unhappy by them. I feel really ashamed
to think that I should have allowed myself to
be made a fool of by such a fellow; but the
circumstance is now among the things of the
past, and while I look back upon it with regret,
I shall always bear in mind the lesson of ex-
perience it teaches. Now, friend Chase, let's
be ourselves again, and forever."

"With my whole heart," exclaimed Chase,
and the conversation then took another turn.
The two neighbors had lived in uninterrupted
friendship and harmony ever since, nor will
the tongue of the tattler sever their social
bonds again. The lesson they had received
opened their eyes and sharpened their under-
standings.

John Cutler soon found that the people in
the neighborhood wanted no more of his com-
pany, and long since he dragged his meddling
tattling tongue to other quarters, and what his
course has been since, I cannot say, though I
pity the unsuspecting friends who may give
credence to the tattling of such as he.—Flag
of our Union.

A feud is said to have arisen between the
Foreign and American Bishops of the Catho-
lic church in the United States, and the diffi-
culty has been referred to His Holiness the
Pope at Rome. It is also said that the Pope
will despatch another Nuncio to this country,
in the hope of healing the dissensions.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

BREWER, McPHAIL & CO.,

Wholesale Stationers, Publishers of the
National and other

SCHOOL BOOKS,

No. 46, King Street, East Toronto.

B. McP. & Co. beg to call the attention of their
customers, the trade, and country dealers generally,
to their large and well assorted stock of
Stationery,
School Books,
Blank Books,
Writing Papers,
Paper Hangings,
&c. &c. &c. &c.
Toronto, June 29, 1854. 1y-21

BOTSFORD'S

Old-established Furniture Shop,
NEWMARKET.

JOSEPH BOTSFORD respectfully intimates to
his friends and the public, that he has commene-
d business in the old Shop, and begs to solicit a
share of their patronage.
He will always keep on hand, and sell at very
low prices, a general assortment of CABINET
AND HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, PATENT
BEDSTEADS, &c. &c.
Orders promptly attended to.
Funerals undertaken on the shortest notice.
Newmarket, February 25th, 1853.

Furniture Ware-room.

JOSEPH MILLARD, Newmarket, has
constantly on hand a large Assortment
of HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE—
Consisting of Black Walnut and Mahogany Side-
boards, Bureaus, Sofas, Tables, Chairs, and
other articles usually required.

PATENT BEDSTEADS, of various
descriptions; also, Coffin Plates, Mirrors,
Varnish, &c., kept for sale.

As the subscriber keeps COFFINS ready
made, he is prepared to furnish Funerals,
on the shortest notice.
Newmarket, February 18, 1854.

Lives of Great Men of all Nations.

A BOOK HAS JUST BEEN PUBLISHED, ENTITLED,
"Illustrated Biography of the Great and Good
of all Nations and all Times."

It comprises the memories of the most illustrious
personages of the world, whether as Statesmen,
Artists, Philosophers, Heroes, Reformers, Philan-
thropists, Mechanics, Navigators, Authors, Poets,
Divines, Soldiers, or Savants; and much historical
matter to elucidate the lives of the great actors
in the events of nations. It is illustrated with an
elegant illuminated frontispiece, and over 250 portraits
of large size, and is bound in a handsome
roan or muslin gilt. Price \$2.50.

The unanimous opinion of the press is expressed
in the following extracts:
"Good judgment, compact and unostentatious
style, a fine spirit, are to be accorded to this vol-
ume."—N. Y. Evening Star.

"The sketches are prepared with good judgment,
and present a mass of interesting information which
it would be difficult to obtain elsewhere in so brief
a compass."—N. Y. Tribune.

"I cannot fail to interest the farmer and mecha-
nic, as well as the orator and statesman. This work
of merit should have a place in every family."—
Sabbath Recorder.

"Mr. Savage has made just the sort of book to be
thumbed and read, and read again, by all the read-
ing members of the family."—Home Journal.

"The author has exercised a discriminating judg-
ment and jealousy regard to the real facts of history,
omitting all fabulous and legendary matter."—
Christian Advocate.

"As a work of popular reference it cannot fail to
command an extensive circulation."—Harris's
Magazine.

The memoirs are well prepared, some of them
with a discriminating and care; and as the
characters included are the marked men of all ages,
this illustrated volume cannot fail to find ready
into thousands of family libraries."—Literary World.

OF AGENTS WANTED to circulate the work in Can-
ada and the British Provinces, to whom the
most liberal inducements will be offered. Agents who
are selling the Biography in the States are doing
well with it. Sample copies sent by mail postpaid,
on the receipt of the above price.

For terms, &c., address, postpaid,
RUFUS BLANCHARD,
155 Broadway, New-York City.

JOSEPH JONES, of Richmond Hill, is my
authorized general agent, to appoint local agents and
supply the Biography in Canada West. Persons
wishing to act as special district sub-
scribes to the work will apply to him.—R.B.
August 23, 1854. 3m30

JAMES B. RYAN,

IMPORTER OF
ENGLISH AND AMERICAN HARDWARE.

17-1y.

LARGE KNIFE AND FORK.

(Old Star.) 75, Yonge Street, Toronto.

IS receiving, by the following Spring Vessels, viz.
St. Lawrence, via. Alice Gill, Ajax, and City of
Monterey, together with other shipments to follow
during the season, a complete assortment of Bir-
mingham and Sheffield Hardware, together with a
general supply of Tools and other Articles of Ameri-
can Manufacture, Builders' Materials, Mechanics
Tools generally, Farming Implements, Cutlery,
House Furnishing Goods, &c. &c., at a small ad-
vance of Cost Price.
May 27, 1854. 17-1y.

JUST CALL AT THE

RAILROAD HOUSE

No. 88, King Street East, Toronto,

For Here Bargains in Spring and Summer Men's
and Boys' Ready-made

CLOTHING, HATS, CAPS, &c., &c.,

Staple and Fancy

Dry Goods, Millinery, &c., &c.

THOMAS LAWSON'S stock is unusually large,
and as it must be cleared out during the next
few weeks, to make room for large Fall Importations,
he will give GREAT BARGAINS to purchasers, at
Wholesale or Retail.

Clothing made to measure in the first style.

Workmanship and fit warranted.

T. LAWSON. 1y-29

ROADHOUSE'S

Furniture Ware Room,

NEWMARKET.

SAVING ROADHOUSE keeps constantly on hand for
sale (at low prices) a general assortment of

Cabinet Furniture,

Patent Bedsteads, &c. All kinds of Plain and Or-
namental Work, made to order.

Funerals Furnished on the shortest
notice.

Newmarket, February 17, 1854. 1y-2

Charles Sibbald,

LAND INSURANCE, AND

GENERAL AGENT,

Broker and Commission Merchant,

Of Grain Lumber, and Produce,

NEWMARKET.

REFERENCES.—The hon. J. B. Robinson,
Chief Justice, John Arnold, Esq., F. H. How-
ard, Esq., Toronto; Wm. Roe, Esq., New-
market.

NEWMARKET, May 17, 1854. 15-11

DESIRABLE STAND

FOR STORE OR TAVERN,

TO LET, at a most important Station of the
Northern Railroad. Apply to

CHARLES SIBBALD.

Newmarket, May 17, 1854. 15-11

INSURANCE.

THE subscriber is Agent for the Provincial Insu-
rance Company in this neighborhood. Head
Office in Toronto.

CHARLES SIBBALD.

Newmarket, May 17, 1854. 15-11

IMPORTANT NOTICE

TO THE AFFLICTED.

DR. KERNOTT'S Celebrated Vegetable Family
Medicine have arrived here, and are for sale
by the subscribers, and comprise the following, viz.

VEGETABLE PULMONARY BALSAM,

A safe and certain cure for Coughs, Colds, Indispen-
sible Consumption, Hoarseness, Bronchitis, Asthma, Spitting
of Blood, and all diseases of the Lungs.

COMPOUND EXTRACT OF WILLOW,

A positive Cure for Ague, Chill Fever, and Malign
Diseases.

FLUID EXTRACT OF

SARSAPARILLA AND STILLINGIA,

The best alternative known for Diseases arising from
an impure state of the Blood.

VEGETABLE TONIC MIXTURE,

A mild yet powerful Tonic in all cases of Debility,
Indigestion, Dyspepsia, and Weakness of the Stom-
ach.

WORM TEA, OR CHIPPEWA INDIAN

WORM KILLER.

An unparalleled Destroyer of Worms.

APERIENT ANTI-BILIOUS PILLS,

The best Purgative known. These Pills combine
power with mildness of action, and in no case pro-
duce subsequent constipation.

COMPOUND EXTRACT OF BLACKBERRY,

A Vegetable Summer Complaint Cure, the only
certain remedy in Dysentery, Bloody Flux, Cholera,
Cholera Morbus, Cramps, &c.

RHEUMATIC OR NERVE AND

BONE LINIMENT,

The best external application known for man or
beast.

For particulars, &c., see Pamphlets.

N. B.—Pamphlets pertaining to the above can be
had gratis, by calling upon the subscribers, who
are the authorized agents for the sale of the above
celebrated medicine.

Manufactured Wholesale and Retail by Kernott &
Roberts, at the Eclectic Medical Dispensary,
Dundas Street, London, O. W.

Edward Kernott, Newmarket; Henry Stinson,
Keswick, North Gwillimbury; William Chandler,
New Town Robinson, Tecumseh; and by all the
principal Druggists and Merchants throughout Can-
ada West.

London, August 3, 1854. 26-1y

JOHN ROWLAND,

NORTH-EAST Corner of Queen and Yonge

Streets, Toronto, is now receiving his Stock of

PANCY AND STAPLE DRY GOODS,

Which will consist in part of

Do Laines, Muslins, Prints, Straw and Silk

Goods, Ribbons, Flannels, Wrought Col-
lars, Shirts, and other articles, &c. &c.

In addition to this stock of Dry Goods, J. R. will
keep a first-class stock of

Groceries,

TEAS, COFFEES, SPICES, &c. &c.

All of which he will sell at a small advance on cost.

IF CALL AND SEE IN

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.

Toronto, April 1, 1854. 11-1y

Just Received,

A splendid assortment of MAPS, CHARTS, &c.—

A Map of Canada; Map of Europe and her

Dependencies, (Mounted) 7s. 6d.; in sheets 3s. 11d.;

Map of the World, 1s. 2d., at the

NEW ERA OFFICE.

DR. J. M. PHOENIX,

SURGEON DENTIST,

BEGS leave to tender his sincere thanks to

the public in general for their liberal pa-
tronage hitherto, and would respectfully in-
timate to his customers who are unacquainted
with his business arrangements, that he will,
to prevent disappointments to them in future,
be in NEWMARKET, on the FIRST, SEC-
OND, and THIRD DAYS OF EACH MONTH,
and in BRADFORD on the FOURTH of each
Month, when he will be most happy to at-
tend to those who may require his services
in any of the branches of his profession, or
to make good any operation previously war-
ranted.

Dr. P.'s ample experience in his profes-
sion, and his long residence in the Village of
NEWMARKET, and its vicinity, will, he trusts,
be sufficient to recommend him to the
public as a skillful operator, either in inserting

ARTIFICIAL TEETH

ON GOLD PLATE OR ON PIVOT.

Cleaning Teeth from impurities, and filling
cavities in Teeth with GOLD or SILVER FOIL,
or any other branch of DENTAL SURGERY.

In addition he would state that any person
particularly desiring his services, at any time,
by leaving a written request at his residence,
Mr. Forsyth's Hotel, will be attended to.

All work warranted as to neatness and
durability. Charges moderate in all instances.
For operations over One Pound credit will be
given if required.

Newmarket, February 6, 1854.

SIMPSON & DUNSPAUGH,

(LATE F. H. SIMPSON.)

Importers, Wholesale and Retail Dealers in

Drugs, Medicines, Chemicals, Paints, Oils, Dye

Stuffs, Brushes, Parfumes, Spirits of Turpen-
tine, Patent Drying, Colors in Oil and

Dry, Artists' Materials, all kinds of

Fancy Goods, as Soap, Perfum-
meries, Hair Oil, Dye,

Pomatum, &c., &c.

AGENTS

For the "Chloride of Calcium" from St. Catha-
rine's Spring, an article fast superseding all
other mineral waters, for its powerful curative
properties. Also Agents for Johnson's Pul-
monic Waters, Pain Destroyer, &c., and Man-
ufacturers and dealers in Patent Medicines,
Essences, Cigars, &c., &c. Merchants will
find it to their interest to give us a call.—
Terms: LIBERAL.

35 KING STREET, TORONTO. 1y-25

WESTERN ASSURANCE COMPANY,

Chartered by act of Parliament,

Capital 100,000.

Home Office Toronto,

President, J. C. GILMORE,

Vice President, THOS. HAWTHORN.

DIRECTORS,

GEORGE MITCHELL, W. HENDERSON,

JAMES BEATTY, RICE LEWIS,

WALTER MACFARLANE, T. P. ROBERTS,

M. P. HARRIS.

ANGUS MOYTON, Solicitor.

ROBT. STANTON, Sec'y. & Treas'r.

The Subscriber has been duly appointed Agent
in Newmarket, for the above Company, and will
give personal attention to parties desirous of effect-
ing Insurance &c.

THOMAS NIXON. 1y-2

Newmarket, Feb. 17, 1854.

LUMBER.

THE Subscriber has now on hand a large

quantity of LUMBER, and is prepared to
execute orders for any description of good
Merchantable PINE LUMBER, at a short
notice and on reasonable terms, and will de-
liver the same at his Saw-mill, on Lot No.
10, 4th Concession East Gwillimbury, at
his residence in Whitechurch, or at New-
market.

JOSHUA WILLSON.

July 9th, 1852.

NORTHERN RAILROAD STATION

NEWMARKET.

A FEW REMAINING BUILDING LOTS

to be sold adjoining the Railroad Station
at Newmarket, the property of GEORGE LOWRY,
Esq., well adapted for private Residences and
Public Business, on good rising ground, and
healthy situations.